

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
KARAULI STATE
FOR
1908-09

Covering a period from the 1st September 1908 to the 31st August 1909.

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INDEX.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PARAS.	PAGES.
1. Boundary, Area, Population, Revenue and Tribute	1
2. Present Ruler	1
PRINCIPAL EVENTS.	
4. Deputations from Jaipur	1
5. Presents from Kotah	1
6. Visit of the Hon'ble the Agent Governor-General, Rajputana, and the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States	2
8. Visit of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States	2
12. Visit of the Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States	3
14. Visit of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana	4
15. Appointment of the Settlement Officer	4
16. Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown	4
17. King's Birthday	4
18. Assassination of Sir William Curzon Wylie, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., late Agent Governor-General, Rajputana, and Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India	4
20. Suppression of Sedition	5
21. Relations between the Political Officers and His Highness	6

TOURS.

22. Tours of His Highness	6
24. Tours of the Chief Member of Council	7
27. Changes in the Personnel of the Administration	7
28. Constitution of Council	7
29. List of High Officials	7

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

30. Revenue Administration	8
33. Area brought under cultivation	8
36. Immigration	9
37. Banjar land brought under cultivation	9
38. Land Revenue System	9
39. Settlement of Land	9
41. Revenue Machinery	13
45. Agricultural Stock	14
46. Boundary Disputes	14
47. Taccavi Advances	14
51. Revenue Collections	15
52. Arrears of Land Revenue	15

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

PARAS.	PAGES.
54. Legislation	16
56. Military	16
57. Arms	16
58. Police	17
60. Police Drill and Uniform	17
61. Police Arms	17
62. Ratio	17
63. Strength and Cost of the Police Force	17
65. Offences reported by the Police	18
66. Village Chaukidars	18
67. Finger Impression	18
68. Courts of Justice	18
69. Criminal Justice	19
70. Disposal of Criminal Cases by the Judicial Court	19
71. Value of Stolen Property	20
72. Persons Judicially dealt with	20
73. Distribution of Convictions according to the nature of the punishments awarded	20
77. Civil Justice	21
78. Execution of Decrees... ..	21
79. Value of Cases	21
81. Extradition	21
83. Jail	22
84. Number of Prisoners... ..	22
85. Death of Prisoners	22
86. Conduct of Prisoners... ..	22
87. Jail Industry	22
89. Inspection of Jail	22
91. Registration	22
92. Value of Documents registered	22
93. Power of Registrar and Sub-Registrars	23
95. Municipality	23
96. Addition or reduction in the number of Members of the Board	23
97. Bench of Honorary Magistrates	23
98. Sanitation	23
99. Lighting of the Streets	23
100. Municipal Revenue	23
101. Incidence	23
102. Receipts and Expenditure	23
103. Female Dispensary	23
104. Municipality at Mandrail	24
105. Campaign against Rats	24

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

106. Rainfall	24
107. Season and Crop	24
108. Wages and Labour	24
109. Prices of Food Grains	24

PARAS.	PAGES.
110. Forests	24
111. Area	24
112. Settlement and Demarcation	24
113. Classification of Forests	25
114. Communications and Buildings	25
115. Working of the Year	25
116. Grazing	26
117. Forest Offences	27
118. Fire Conservancy	27
119. Revenue and Expenditure	27
120. Recovery of Old Balance and Revenue	27
121. Stock Balance	27
122. Trade and Manufacture	28
124. Public Works Department	28
125. Irrigation and Communications	29
126. Important Works	29
129. Post Office	30
130. Mint	30
131. Excise	30
133. Customs	30

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCES.

134. Financial Year	31
135. Receipts and Expenditure	32
136. Reasons for Increase and Decrease	32
137. Noticeable features of the Financial Administration	32
138. Liabilities	32
139. Assets	33

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

140. Medical Institutions	33
141. Abolition of Female Dispensary	33
142. Attendance of Patients	33
143. Surgical Operations	33
144. Cost of Medical Relief	33
145. Vaccination	33
146. Vital Statistics	34
147. Epidemic Diseases	34

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

148. High School	34
149. Attendance of Pupils... ..	34
150. Number of Pupils on Roll in the High School	34
151. Girls' School	34

PARAS.	PAGES.
152. Village Schools	35
153. Inspection of Village Schools	35
154. Results of Public Examinations	35
155. Appointment of Additional Teacher	35
157. Inspection of Schools by the Hon'ble the Agent Governor-General, Raj- putana, and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States	35
158. Education imparted Free	36
159. Students at the Mayo College	36
160. Total Expenditure	36
161. Physical Training	36

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

162. Press	36
163. Fairs	36
164. Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha	37
165. Court of Wards	38
166. Treasure Trove	38
167. Stone Quarries	38
168. Cotton Press and Ginning Factory	39

APPENDICES	41-68
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Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Sambat year 1965.

Corresponding with the period from 1st September 1908 to
31st August 1909.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. *The Jadon Rajput State of Karnuli lies between the 26° and 27° of Latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the States of Jaipur and Bharatpur, on the east by Dholpur, on the south by Gwalior and on the west by Jaipur. It covers an area of 1,242 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1901, numbers 1,56,786; the gross revenue (based on an average of past five years) of the State is Rs. 4,10,500; the State pays no tribute to Government or to any other State.*

Boundary,
Area, Popula-
tion, Revenue
and Tribute,

2. The present Chief, His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Sir Bhanwar Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., was born on the 24th February 1864, and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 14th August 1886, by adoption. His Highness the Maharajah married six wives, of whom four are living, but has no issue, nor has he adopted any son. He is recognised as the head of the Jadon Rajputs, and is a lineal descendant of Shri Krishna. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Present
Ruler,

3. His Highness interested himself in all matters of administration, attending full Council Meetings held, once a week as usual, under his presidency.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

4. Her Highness, the Senior Maharani Jadonji of Jaipur, who is the aunt of His Highness, sent deputations to Karauli with the usual presents on the following occasions :—

Deputations
from Jaipur.

Dewali Duj	...	...	...	(26th October 1908).
Holi Duj	...	...	...	(19th March 1909).
Rakhi	...	...	...	(11th August 1909).

These presents were exchanged by the Karauli Durbar according to custom.

5. Some presents were also received as usual from the Kotah Durbar on the Rakhi festival.

Presents
from Kotah.

Visit of the
Hon'ble the
Agent
Governor-
General, Raj-
putana, and
the Political
Agent,
Eastern Raj-
putana
States.

6. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. A. F. Pinhey, I.A., C.I.E., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, entered the State territory during his winter tour at Bhojpur on the 4th January 1909. The party consisted of Mrs. Pinhey, Major Impey (Political Agent), Miss Impey, Captain Anderson (Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General) Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Seth Darah Shah N. Modi (Attache). Colonel Pinhey was recieved at Jhaujarpura on the border of the State by Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, and Jamadar Mohamed Baksh Khan, a Tazimi Sardar of the State. On the 5th a halt was made at Bhojpur, and on the 6th the camp was moved to Ledor (in the Karauli territory). On the 7th January 1909, the Hon'ble the Agent Governor-General left Ledor for Karauli. He was received by His Highness the Maharajah, attended by his Sardars and accompanied by the Political Agent, at Chaube-ka-bagh, about two miles outside the capital. On arrival at the camp a salute of 13 guns was fired, and the guard-of-honor presented arms.

Official visits were exchanged the same day. On the morning of the 8th January 1909, the Hon'ble the Agent Governor-General inspected the Saddar Hospital, the Female Dispensary and the Jail, and was pleased with what he saw. On the 9th, in the afternoon, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General was pleased to distribute prizes to the students of the High School and the Girls' School. In the evening a banquet was given at the City Palace, and the health of the Hon'ble guest was proposed on behalf of His Highness, by the Private Secretary, and was replied to by the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Pinhey, in Urdu. On the 10th, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General left Karauli for Kurgaon, and after staying for the night left for Gangapur (in Jaipur) the next morning.

7. Major L. Impey, I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, accompanied the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General up to Kurgaon, where he bade good-bye to him, and returned to Karauli on the 11th January 1909. He proceeded on his tour in the Karauli territory the next day. Accompanied by the Chief Member, he marched through the Mandrail Tehsil up to Chandelipura and left the State borders on the 17th January 1909, for Sir-Muthra in Dholpur.

Visit of the
Political
Agent,
Eastern
Rajputana
States

8. Lientenant-Colonel L. Impey, I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, paid a private visit to the capital on the 15th April 1909, to bid good-bye to His Highness the Maharajah, and left the next day. A dinner was given to him in the Shikar Mahal, and a farewell address was read out on behalf of His Highness thanking him for the valuable help and advice usually given by him, and wishing him a happy voyage and safe return to India. Colonel Impey made a suitable reply.

9. Major B. E. M. Gurdon, I.A., C.I.E., D.S.O., after taking over charge of the Political Agency, Eastern Rajputana States, paid a private visit to the State on the 19th May 1909. In the evening a special Durbar

was held in the Residency House. It was attended by His Highness the Maharajah and the principal Sardars of the State. The Sanad conferring the title of Rao Bahadur on Rao Sahib Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of State Council, was presented to the recipient by the Political Agent. The Political Agent made the following speech :—

“ Your Highness and Gentlemen, as you are aware, a notification appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 1st January of this year to the effect that the title of Rao Bahadur had been conferred on Rao Sahib Munshi Damodar Lal, I have been directed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General to present to Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal the usual Sanad, and I have to thank your Highness for summoning this Durbar, and thus giving me the opportunity of performing this pleasant duty with proper formality.

The distinction has been conferred on Munshi Damodar Lal by the Government of India in recognition of the admirable manner in which he performed the duties entrusted to him as Member of the Bharatpur State Council, from December 1902 until August 1908.

I have not myself had the pleasure of meeting Rao Bahadur Damodar Lal before to-day, but I have read all the papers relating to his work which I could find among the records handed over to me by my predecessor, and I am therefore in a position to appreciate why the distinction is being conferred. No less than seven officers held the appointment of Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, during the period of Rao Bahadur Damodar Lal's service on the Bharatpur Council. Of these some held charge for only a short time, but all those who remained long enough to be able to judge, have recorded in unqualified terms their approbation of the Rao Bahadur's work. I do not think I need add anything more, except that the Hon'ble Colonel Pinhey has desired me to convey his personal congratulation on the distinction conferred, and to these congratulations I desire to add my own, and to say, I trust that Rao Bahadur Damodar Lal will retain his health and thus have an opportunity of adding to the laurels he has already gained.”

The recipient of the Sanad tendered his grateful thanks to the Government and the Political Agent for the honour conferred on him.

10. Major Gurdon left Karauli on the evening of the 21st May 1909.

11. Major B. E. M. Gurdon, I.A., C.I.E., D.S.O., again visited the State on the 2nd August 1909, and stayed till 4th. The visit being an official one, the usual ceremonies were observed and official visits were exchanged. During his stay the Political Agent inspected the Maharajah High School, the Jail, the Saddar Dispensary, and the Female Dispensary, and expressed himself satisfied with what he saw.

Major Gurdon and His Highness went out for shikar and shot a panther.

12. Mr. I. T. Mittra, Assistant Surgeon, in charge Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, paid a visit to the State on the 15th March 1909. He inspected the Hospital, the Female Dispensary, the

Visit of the
Agency
Surgeon,
Eastern Raj-
putana States.

Jail and the sanitation of the city, and expressed his satisfaction with what he saw.

13. On the 29th April 1909, Major E. W. Hore, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, paid a visit to the State and stayed here for three days. During his stay he inspected the Saddar Dispensary, the Female Dispensary, the Jail and the sanitary arrangements of the town, and was well satisfied with what he saw.

Visit of the
Deputy Post-
master-
General, Raj-
putana.

14. C. Currie, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana, paid a visit to the State on the 16th November 1908, and stayed for two days.

Appointment
of the Settle-
ment Officer.

15. W. Raw, Esq., I.C.S., was appointed Settlement Officer of the Dholpur and Karauli States, and he took charge of the office on the 2nd January 1909.

Celebration
of the 50th
anniversary
of the
assumption
of the
Government
of India by
the Crown.

16. The 3rd November 1908 having been notified as the date for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, a public holiday was observed on that date in the State.

Translation in Urdu and Hindi of His Majesty the King Emperor's message to the Princes and peoples of India was widely circulated and published throughout the State.

King's Birth-
day.

17. The Birthday of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India was celebrated in this State on the 25th June 1909. A ceremonial Durbar, attended by the leading nobles, the Sardars and the officials of the State, was held at the Council Office Hall at 9-30 A.M., the band playing, the *nautch* girls singing and the Raj Bards reciting poems suited to the occasion, at intervals, throughout the time. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired. The day was observed as a day of rejoicing, and all the offices, courts and schools enjoyed a general holiday.

Assassination
of Sir William
Curzon
Wyllie, K.C.
I.E., C.V.O.,
late Agent
Governor-
General, Raj-
putana, and
Political Aide-
de-Camp to
the Secretary
of State for
India.

18. The sad news of the shocking tragedy of the murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., late Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, was received with feeling of great horror. Out of respect to his memory, 13 minute guns were fired, flags half-masted and all offices closed on the 6th July 1909, the day of his funeral. His Highness the Maharajah expressed the deepest sorrow at the sad death of his esteemed friend Sir William Curzon Wyllie, and at once sent a message of condolence to Lady Wyllie sympathising with her in her sad bereavement.

19. A meeting was held on the 9th August 1909 by the nobles, officials and the leading men of the State, presided over by the Rao Sahib of Haraoti. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chief Member. The meeting recorded its deep sense of regret and sorrow at the cruel and tragic murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie, and its unqualified condemnation of the dastardly act. It was unanimously resolved to raise a fund for a memorial to Sir W. Curzon Wyllie in Rajputana. A

sum of Rs. 500 was contributed by His Highness the Maharajah. A subscription list was opened and a sum of Rs. 1,010 was subscribed.

20. It having been noticed by the Karauli Durbar that acts of sedition against the Government of India and deeds of horror and wickedness had been, and were being, committed by disloyal and misguided persons in certain parts of India, they issued the following notice, a translation of which was published throughout the State and copies thereof supplied to each Tehsil and Thana. The last four paras of the notice were ordered to be added to the Local Code of Criminal Laws for the guidance of the Courts:—

Suppression
of Sedition.

“Whereas by virtue of treaties and engagements of amity and alliance entered into between the British Government and His Highness the Maharajah of Karauli in 1817, a firm and permanent friendship was established and has continued up to this day between the two Governments, and a natural result of this firm and permanent friendship has been for the Maharajah of the Karauli State to regard the friends and enemies of the British Government as his own friends and enemies.

“And whereas it has been noticed that acts of sedition against the Government of India and deeds of horror and wickedness and abhorrence have been and are being, committed by disloyal and misguided persons in certain parts of India and out of it, acts and deeds which being directed against the stability of the British Government to which the Karauli State owes its present state of peace, contentment and prosperity, and towards which it has for close on a century acted with loyal devotion, His Highness the Maharajah has viewed with strong disapproval and extreme detestation.

“And whereas these sedition mongers and anarchically disposed persons being enemies of the British Government are also enemies of His Highness the Maharajah, and whereas it is necessary and expedient for the protection of the peaceful and law-abiding subjects of the Karauli State to prohibit their contamination by such evil-minded persons.

“Therefore His Highness the Maharajah warns all his subjects against admitting or harbouring in their midst ill-disposed persons of the kind referred to above, and with a view to protect and support them in this behalf, His Highness is pleased to command as follows:—

(1) “Whoever in Karauli State territory—

(a) preaches sedition against the British Government or uses any word of sedition either in a lecture at any gathering, public or private, or in a song, conversation, or any written papers, or otherwise,

(b) publishes or prints, imports or exports, has or keeps in his possession or circulates publicly or privately any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or written papers containing seditious expressions or seditious drawings, shall be punished with the punishment provided for an offence under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) "Whoever in Karauli territory unlawfully and maliciously—

- (a) imports, exports, makes or has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance with intent by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property, whether in Karauli territory or in British India or in any place whatever, or to enable any other person by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property, whether in Karauli territory or in British India or any place whatever,
 - (b) imports, exports, makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not importing or exporting it, is not making it, or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object,
 - (c) causes by any explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property in Karauli territory, whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, or
 - (d) does any act with intent to cause by an explosive substance or conspires to cause by an explosive substance an explosion in Karauli territory of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property, shall, on conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty years and also be liable to fine and forfeiture of his property, moveable and immoveable.
3. "Whoever on being aware of the existence of an explosive substance in possession of any person omits, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall be upon the person so aware, to give the information forthwith to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years.
4. "All cases of the above nature will be tried and disposed of by such Court or Courts as may be appointed by His Highness the Maharajah."

NOTE.—By the expression "explosive substance" is meant any materials for making any explosive substance; also any apparatus, machine, implement, or materials used or intended to be used or adopted for causing or aiding in causing any explosion in or with any explosive substance; also any part of any such apparatus, machine or implement.

Relations
between the
Political
Officers and
His High-
ness.

21. The relations between the Political Agents and His Highness have all along been most cordial, and the Durbar are much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel L. Impey and Major B. E. M. Gardon, C.I.E., D.S.O., for their kind advice and assistance, which have always been most readily and heartily given.

TOURS.

Tours of His
Highness.

22. In addition to the monthly visits to Kaila Devi Shrine, which His Highness usually pays for religious purposes, he was on tour—

- (a) At Simarkho in Sapotra Tehsil from 9th to 17th February 1909. There was no big game shooting owing to bad season.

(b) The shooting trip to Chirchiri lasted from 28th March to 11th April 1909. His Highness starting from Karauli on the 28th March 1909, and making a halt for two days at the Kaila Devi Fair, proceeded to Chirchiri, *via*. Birwasan and Nibhera, and reached there on the 1st April 1909. He encamped there for about a week and bagged two tigers, one sambar and one bear. His Highness left Chirchiri on the 6th April, and returned to the Capital *via*. Karanpur, Nibhera and Kaila on the 11th April 1909.

23. His Highness shot four tigers during the year under report, and the total number of tigers which have fallen to His Highness' gun since he ascended the *Gaddi* in 1886 thus comes to 217.

24. Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, remained on tour from 11th December 1908 to 24th December 1908. During his first tour he visited the Tehsils of Machilpur, Mandrail and a part of Utgir. A greater portion of the first two Tehsils was seen with a view to examine the condition of the country and the people. The Tehsil Head-quarters, Thanas, Dispensaries, Schools and Customs Chaukis of the aforesaid Tehsils were inspected.

Tours of the
Chief Mem-
ber of Co-
uncil.

25. A second tour was commenced on the 11th January along with the Political Agent, and after accompanying him as far as Chandeli-pura in the Mandrail Tehsil, the Chief Member resumed his tour on the 17th January 1909, which lasted till 1st February 1909. During this tour the Utgir, Sapotra and Hazur Tehsils were visited, and all the Tehsil Offices, Thanas, Customs Chaukis, Dispensaries and Schools were in-spected.

26. The Chief Member after completing his tour drew up a note embodying the results of his inspections and his suggestions for the removal of the defects that were noticed in the administration. It was put up to His Highness in Council, who was pleased to approve of the steps suggested to be taken for the amelioration of the condition of the people. The points discussed in the note and the action taken thereon have been noted under their respective proper heads.

27. (a) *Political Agency*.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Impey, I.A., remained in charge of the Political Agency up to 19th April 1909, when he proceeded home on furlough. Major B. E. M. Gurdon, I.A., C.I.E., D.S.O., took over charge of the Agency on the 19th April 1909, and held charge during the remaining part of the year under report.

Changes in
the personnel
of the
Administra-
tion.

(b) *Council*.—Rao Sahib Babu Bhola Nath Chatterji, Home Member, remained on leave from the 12th January 1909 till 16th October 1909, and Munshi Jugal Kishor, B.A., Private Secretary to His Highness officiated for him.

28. The constitution of the Council remained the same as last year.

Constitution
of Council.

29. Appendix I gives the names of the high officials in the State.

List of High
Officials.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue
Administra-
tion.

30. On grounds of Revenue Administration, the State is divided into five Tehsils, each being controlled by a Tehsildar under the direct supervision and guidance of a Deputy Collector.

31. The following table will show the number of villages comprised in each :—

No.	Name of Tehsil.	Population.	Number of villages in each Tehsil.
1	Hazur Tehsil	67,581	114
2	Machilpur	24,015	81
3	Mandrail	19,665	57
4	Utgir	12,879	71
5	Sapotra	32,646	66
	Total ...	1,56,786	389

32. Of the total number of villages 254 are Khalsa, i.e., under the direct control of the Durbar, and 135 are Jagir and Muafi villages.

Area brought
under
Cultivation.

33. The total area of the Khalsa villages brought under cultivation during the year under report was 1,24,982 bighas, of which 1,20,126 were cropped against 76,439 bighas of the last year, showing an increase of 43,687 bighas, which is due to good rainfall and to the reforms carried out during the year.

34. The Chief Member in his Tour Inspection Note had observed that out of the total area of the State about 69·4 per cent. was unculturable, and 30·6 per cent. culturable. Of the latter only 17·57 was under cultivation and 13·03 was *Banjar*, i.e., a little less than half of the culturable area remains waste. The reasons being that there are not sufficient means of irrigation; there is a lack of cultivators, a number of whom have left their homes during past famines, and do not return for fear of being pressed to pay up old arrears; and that owing to successive adverse seasons the general condition of the Zamindars has become miserable.

35. The following measures suggested by the Chief Member and approved by the Durbar have been introduced in the State during the year under report :—

- (1) If no cultivators be forthcoming to cultivate any land on payment of fixed revenue, to avoid loss of revenue, the land be given for cultivation on payment of such rent as may be offered by a tenant.

(2) As the area of *Banjar Kadim* is very considerable, to encourage extension of cultivation, no revenue be charged on Banjar land brought under cultivation, for the first year, and $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the revenue be realised in the second year and full amount in the third year.

(3) Cultivators who have left their homes do not return to their villages for fear of being pressed to pay up old arrears. It is evident that if they do not return, the arrears will not be recovered at all. It is therefore useless to keep irrecoverable arrears on paper. If the Mafrurs came back, a greater portion of the land lying waste would be cultivated and the State revenue would be increased. It was, therefore, notified that all arrears due from such Mafrurs as returned to their villages before the month of Jaith or Asarh 1965 would be completely written off, and every assistance would be given to them to enable them to start agricultural operations with ease and comfort, by advancing Taccavi for building huts and for purchase of bullocks and seed.

(4) That in villages where drinking water is not available and the villagers are very poor and unable to sink wells even with Taccavi loans, wells and pokhars be dug at the expense of the State.

(5) That Patwaris, Tehsilias and Melhtas be given to understand that if they try and succeed in bringing back the Mafrurs, in settling new cultivators, in having Banjar land brought under cultivation, in getting new wells and pokhars dug in their circles and in increasing the revenue of the State, their services will be suitably recognised.

36. As a result of the measures alluded to above, 366 cultivators with 213 cattle returned to their homes and re-settled as detailed below :—

				Cultivators.	Cattle.
1.	Tehsil Mandrail	...	...	144	99
2.	„ Utgir	...	...	97	54
3.	„ Machilpur	...	...	125	60
	Total	...	...	366	213

37. An area of about 3,200 bighas of *Banjar* land is reported to have been broken and brought under cultivation by the new settlers.

Immigration,
Banjar land
brought
under culti-
vation.

38. The existing system of Land Revenue collection and the manner in which assessments were made from time to time, having already been described in the previous reports, it does not appear necessary to recapitulate them. The evils complained of will disappear on the completion of the regular Settlement now in progress.

Land Reve-
nue System.

39. The Settlement operations started last year were continued throughout the year under report. The Settlement Officer has furnished the following Note on the Settlement operations in Karauli State.

Settlement
of Land.

Settlement
Staff.

“Rai Sahib Pandit Sarup Narain remained in charge as Officiating Settlement Officer until January 2nd 1909, when Mr. W. Raw, I.C.S., took over charge as Settlement Officer and the Rai Sahib became Assistant Settlement Officer. Mr. Raw was lately Settlement Officer of the Hamirpur District of Bundelkhand, and his services were lent by the United Provinces Government for the Settlement of the Karauli and Dholpur States. It was decided to have only one Assistant Settlement Officer for both States, and to have a single Superintendent for the year under report.

“The Superintendent appointed was Munshi Mohamed Abdul Ghaffar, whose services were lent by the Central Provinces Government, and who had experience in the Indore Settlement. Munshi Shyam Sarup was appointed Saddar Munsarim in charge of Hazur Tehsil and Munshi Saghir Husain, Saddar Munsarim in charge of Machilpur Tehsil. The staff of Munsarims was raised to nine, on an average pay of Rs. 25 per mensem, while the number of Amins gradually rose to 45. Every effort was made to train the local Patwaris and to get as much survey work as possible done by them.

Work done,
1. Agency.

“The bulk of the staff had to be collected after Mr. Raw's appointment, and survey instruments had to be ordered from Cawnpore. It was not until about March the first that work was really in full swing. The Government of India anticipated that the Settlement operations would be completed in about two years from January 1909, and desired that the bulk of the work should be carried out through the indigenous staff of the State. It was early recognised that if the bulk of the work was to be done by local agency, it would be next to impossible to complete the operations before the autumn of 1912, while under no circumstances could they be completed before the autumn of 1911. Survey must be spread over at least two seasons, and inspection for assessment purposes must be made during the year after the survey of any tract is finished. Owing to the late start and the backward condition of the Patwaris, it was essential that for the first year at least a considerable number of trained men should be imported, and the staff was brought up to the strength shown in the last paragraph.

2. Survey.

“The survey of all but a couple of villages in Hazur and Machilpur Tehsils was completed by the end of the year and fair progress made in the preparation of records.

“The Settlement Officer will spend the first part of the cold weather in inspecting villages in the Dholpur State, and the little survey remaining to be done in these Tehsils as well as the preparation of records will be completed in good time. These Tehsils contain 194 villages, including Khalsa, Jagir and Muafi; 41 of these were surveyed by local Patwaris and 153 by Amins. The total area is just about 500 square miles. The cultivated area has not yet been ascertained, but there is a higher percentage of cultivation in these Tehsils than in the villages in the State which remain to be surveyed. As a result of decision which will be referred to later on, to have most of the Jagir and Muafi villages out of the scope of the Settlement, records will not be prepared for many of the Jagir and Muafi villages in Hazur and Machilpur Tehsils. The new

maps will be made over to the Jagirdars and Muafidars, and it is intended to recover the cost of the survey of their villages from them. An accurate survey of all cultivated and culturable land has been made. To do the same for the hilly land, which can never be brought under cultivation, would involve an expenditure out of all proportion to any benefit which could accrue from it, and these parts have been mapped in roughly. The maps cannot, therefore, pretend to be authoritative as regards boundary disputes in places far removed from culturable land. As the land belongs to the State, it is of no great importance whether part of a hill is shown in one village or in another. Where it is found necessary to decide disputes, boundary pillars are placed along the line fixed by the Settlement Officer and a sketch of the boundary prepared. Similarly, the maps will not be of use in deciding any disputes which may arise in future as to the position of the boundary between Karauli and Jaipur States, except when the boundary lies in culturable land. There are next to no disputes at present about what is the actual boundary line. To survey it would be a very expensive undertaking, and would probably give rise to a series of disputes which would never come up in the ordinary course. The Settlement Officer had an opportunity of discussing this question with the Nazim Sahib of Hindaun District and their opinion quite coincided.

“There were 64 Patwaris in the State. Fifty of these presented themselves for examination in the previous year. Twenty-three were successful in all subjects, and seven others passed in all but one subject each. All Patwaris were given training in the field during the year, and a school was opened at head-quarters on 1st July 1909. The examination will be held in October 1909. One Patwari was sufficiently advanced to be appointed assistant teacher in the Patwari School. Five Patwaris were removed on account of old age, and eleven others dismissed for continued absence or inefficiency.

3. Training
of the local
staff.

“The number of circles has been reduced to 61. Of the two Tehsildars, Munshi Abdul Gafur Khan of Machilpur Tehsil has acquired a fair knowledge of survey work, and his arrangements for the assistance of the field staff were satisfactory. The work in Hazur Tehsil was handicapped by the fact that the great majority of the villages are held by the Jagirdars and Muafidars, who had no desire that Settlement operations should be carried out. Now that work is to be confined to villages under the direct control of the Durbar, the Settlement Officer looks to the Tehsildar of Hazur Tehsil to show a greater interest in Settlement work. Munshi Bhagwan Das, Deputy Collector, had little direct connection with the Settlement Department during the year under report, but he has given much assistance at head-quarters, and has acquired a knowledge of working of this department which will be of much use to him, since he has taken over charge from the Superintendent and will now do Settlement work in addition to his own legitimate work.

“The total expenditure on Settlement operations during the year was Rs. 23,579 as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 31,000. This includes the cost of survey of Jagir and Muafi villages, which will be recovered from the grantees.

4. Expendi-
ture.

"Field work was carried out throughout the hot weather and the rains, and the Settlement Officer has been loyally supported by all the members of the superior staff and by all but a very few of the subordinate members of the staff. Special mention must be made of the untiring energy and zeal of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Rai Sahib Pandit Sarup Narain.

5. Principles of the Settlement and future programme.

"While survey and record work have been going on, the Durbar has had a full opportunity of arriving at a decision on all points of principle regarding the lines to be followed in the Settlement. Immediately after his appointment the Settlement Officer was fortunate enough to have a personal interview with the Hon'ble the Agent Governor-General, Rajputana, at Karauli and to receive general instructions from him; a second interview followed soon after at Kotah. Towards the end of this year the Settlement Officer was able to see the Foreign Secretary at Agra and to lay before him the wishes of the Durbar. About the middle of August the whole subject was discussed at Agra by the Hon'ble the Agent Governor-General, the Political Agent, the Chief Member of Council, and the Settlement Officer. The wishes of the Durbar received the hearty support of the Hon'ble the Agent Governor-General, and have been fully approved of by the Government of India, and the most important of them need be only briefly referred to here. The Settlement will extend only to the Khalsa villages, the villages temporarily alienated for the support of the Palace ladies and certain temple revenue-free villages under the direct control of the Durbar. This will greatly reduce the cost of the operations. The Settlement will be 'rayet wari.' A careful verification of records and detailed soil classification will be carried out, and the rent of each field in holdings to be paid direct to the State fixed at Settlement. Only cultivated and culturable land will be accurately surveyed. While it is essential that a thorough training should be given to the land records staff necessary to carry out the Settlement, it is recognised that the paucity of moderately able Patwaris and of local candidates for Patwarship or superior posts renders it impossible to carry out the Settlement operations mainly by indigenous agency, unless the period of the operations be so extended that the cost would be prohibitive. There are amongst the Patwaris sufficient men of ability to fill the posts of Qanungos, which will have to be created, and no Patwari will be retained who has not surveyed at least one thousand bighas of cultivation with his own hand. By keeping on about the same number of trained outsiders as have been employed during the past year, the survey of the villages to be settled in the remaining Tehsils can be completed during the ensuing camping season. Two Tehsils will be inspected for assessment this year and the remaining Tehsils during 1910-11, and it is hoped that the Settlement operations will be concluded in the autumn of 1911. It has been decided, with the consent of both Durbars, that for the ensuing year the cost of the officers and the head office establishment employed on work for both States shall be paid for in the proportion of the Dholpur State two-thirds and Karauli State one-third. Besides the survey staff, a special staff will be employed for verification of records and soil classification. This staff will be paid for by the State in which it is working. The work of Superin-

tendent will be carried on by Munshi Bhagwan Das, Deputy Collector of the State, who will thus obtain a thorough knowledge of every branch of revenue administration.

“Rao Raja Raghunath Singhji of Bharatpur has been attached to the Settlement Officer as personal assistant since January, and is rapidly acquiring a good knowledge of Settlement work.”

40. The Durbar are much obliged to the Government of India for securing the services of such an experienced and able officer as Mr. Raw, who has worked very hard and taken very keen interest in carrying out the Settlement operations successfully, always bearing in mind the interest of the State as well as that of the people. The sincere thanks of the Durbar are due to him.

41. The question of re-organising the Revenue Department of the State, which is inefficient as well as inadequate, is still pending, and will be taken up on the completion of the Regular Settlement.

Revenue
Machinery.

42. Munshi Bhagwan Das remained in charge of the Revenue Department throughout the year. He has also lately been entrusted with the Settlement work, and will act in the capacity of a Settlement Superintendent, in addition to his own duties of the Deputy Collector. He discharged his duties very satisfactorily.

43. During the last winter tour of the Chief Member of Council it was noticed by him that the Tehsildars did not seem to take as much interest in revenue work as they ought to do. Their plea was that they found no time to supervise the revenue work, owing to other miscellaneous duties which they were required to perform. Steps were taken to relieve them of the extra duties and to bring home to them what their principal duties were as Revenue Officers.

44. It was notified that such Tehsildars as evinced keen interest in their work and showed good results would be entitled to special rewards. The report of the Deputy Collector regarding the work of each Tehsildar is to the following effect :—

Hazur Tehsil.—Dewan Mangi Lal, Tehsildar, simply inspected the Girdawari work of only one village, Salempur, in the end of the month of March, and reported that he could not inspect other villages owing to other miscellaneous duties. He did not even submit his diaries regularly.

Mandrail Tehsil.—Subedar Major Balwant Singh Bahadur, Tehsildar, checked Girdawari work of twenty-seven villages, and inspected the Patwari papers and submitted regular diaries of his inspection and entered his remarks in the Patwaris' diaries. An area of about 2,400 bighas of land was newly brought under cultivation in this Tehsil. This is very creditable to the Tehsildar and his staff.

Machilpur Tehsil.—Munshi Abdul Gafor Khan, Tehsildar, inspected Girdawari work of fourteen villages and checked the Patwaris' papers, but he did not submit his diaries to Mal Saldar.

Utgir Tehsil.—Khan Sahib Hafiz Asghar Ali Khan, Tehsildar, did not take the trouble to inspect any Girdawari work.

Sapotra Tehsil.—Pandit Behari Lal, Tehsildar, inspected only three villages and checked the records and submitted his diaries to Mal Saddar, but he did not enter his inspection remarks in the diaries and registers of Patwaries.

Agricultural
Stock.

45. Appendix XX shows the condition of the agricultural stock in the State.

In consequence of timely and good rainfall, fodder was abundant, and the condition of the cattle was, therefore, on the whole, very excellent throughout the year. The number of cattle rose to 1,74,640 against 1,18,664 of the previous year, showing a marked increase of 55,976.

Boundary
Disputes.

46. No cases of boundary disputes were either pending or decided during the period under review.

Taccavi
Advances.

47. In his tour the Chief Member observed that the present system of advancing Taccavi loans was faulty. The cultivators were not much profited thereby. The rate of interest charged was high. Taccavi advanced for purchase of bullocks was recovered in full after about six months, and in most cases the cultivators had to sell those very bullocks to repay the Taccavi loans. The amount of Taccavi given for the purpose was in several cases as low as Rs. 5 or 7. This was ridiculous, and the result was that the sum so advanced was utilised for other purposes, as it was impossible to get a bullock for that petty amount.

When Taccavi for wells was advanced the revenue at *Chahi* rate was levied at once. No cultivators therefore came forward to obtain Taccavi, as they could not afford to pay revenue at enhanced rate along with Taccavi instalments from the very beginning. In some villages it had been noticed that water for drinking purposes even was not available, and it had to be fetched from long distances. The villagers were therefore compelled to leave their homes in summer, as they had no means either to sink wells or to dig pokhars. In places like these the people could not be expected to stay on and cultivate land. With the sanction of the Durbar the following orders were therefore issued for the amelioration of the condition of the agriculturists during the year under report:—

- (a) That Taccavi advances be made liberally; the revenue officials should see that bullocks purchased with Taccavi loans are not re-sold without any grave reason, and that the amount of Taccavi is utilised for the very purpose for which it is given.
- (b) That the rate of interest on Taccavi loans be reduced from 12 per cent. to 6 per cent. In villages where wells are badly wanted for drinking purposes, Taccavi be granted free of interest.
- (c) That easy instalments be fixed for the re-payment of Taccavi, *i.e.*, the amount of Taccavi advanced for the purpose of seed grains be realised from the produce of the crop for which it is granted; Taccavi for bullocks be recovered in two or three half-yearly instalments; Taccavi for wells, pokhars, etc., be

either recovered in moderate instalments and no water-rate be levied until the re-payment of Taccavi instalments, or that no revenue at *Chahi* or *Scirabi* rate be charged until the expiry of two years after the completion of the wells.

48. Since the adoption of the above measures applications for grant of Taccavi loans for wells are pouring in, and it is hoped that the condition of the agriculturists will gradually improve.

49. A sum of Rs. 20,131 was advanced on account of Taccavi loans during the year under report as detailed below : -

	Rs.
For purchase of bullocks	9,946
„ „ „ seed grains	8,482
„ sinking wells and bunds	1,703
Total	20,131

Out of this Rs. 1,954 were recovered during the year.

50. The total arrears on account of Taccavi loans from Sambat 1952 up to date, amount to Rs. 2,407 ; out of which a sum of Rs. 3,575 was recovered during the year under review.

51. The total revenue for the year 1965 was estimated at Rs. 2,93,280, of which Rs. 2,88,562 were realised, showing a small deficiency of Rs. 4,718, which calls for no comments.

Revenue
Collections.

52. In his tour the Chief Member of Council noticed that the last assessment was hard and based on no principle. The result was that the arrears due from farmers amounted to Rs. ~~2,36,373~~ ^{2,36,373} up to Sambat 1962. In most of the villages the fixed revenue was never recovered in full up to this time except in a few villages of Behur.

Arrears.

The cultivators who have left their villages do not return to their homes for fear of being pressed to pay up the old outstanding arrears. It is evident that if they do not return the arrears will never be recovered. It was therefore suggested that it would be better if irrecoverable arrears were written off. This would cause no real loss to the State, but such remissions would, on the other hand, remove the fear of the Mafrurs and induce them to return to their homes.

Statements showing arrears of land revenue outstanding from Sambat 1948 to Sambat 1964 were called for from the Mal Saddar and put up to full Council on the 30th June 1909. It appeared from the statements put up that the total arrears amounted to Rs. 4,06,859, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Arrears due from Asamis (Tenants) ...	1,13,041
2. Arrears due from Numbardars (Farmers) ...	2,93,818

Item No. 2 represents the difference between the amounts for which villages were farmed and the sums actually realised from these villages. Out of these arrears nothing has been recovered hitherto, nor is it likely that anything will be recovered in future.

Out of item No. 1 something is recovered every year, and a sum of Rs. 17,238 was realised during the year under report. Moreover, enquiries are ^{being} made to ascertain as to what portion of the arrears due from tenants are recoverable, and final orders will be passed after careful consideration and verification in the camping season.

As item No. 2 was irrecoverable the Durbar were pleased to write off Rs. 2,36,313, the amount of arrears due up to the end of Sambat 1962.

53. The actual outstanding arrears of land revenue up to the end of August 1908 amounted to Rs. 4,07,136; of these Rs. 13,232 were recovered and Rs. 2,36,313 were written off and Rs. 5,955 transferred to head "Loan" during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,51,636. To this may be added a sum of Rs. 42,690, mainly due from farmers suspended during the year, making a total of Rs. 1,94,326.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

54. In 1881-82 a simple Code of Criminal and Revenue Laws based on those in force in Jhalawar, was introduced. The Criminal and Civil Laws are adopted from British Codes, and the spirit and principles of the laws in force in British India are followed and acted upon in the Judicial Courts. Besides the Codified Laws of Revenue in the State, various circulars and standing orders are, from time to time, passed by the State Council to meet local exigencies.

55. Appendix II gives the details of laws in force in the State.

Military.

56. The State Forces are divided into Regular and Irregular Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery.

The strength and cost of the Military Forces were as follows:—

Description of Forces.	Number.	Annual Cost.	REMARKS.
(I) Regular—		Rs.	
(a) Cavalry	126	18,253	
(b) Infantry	253	12,936	
(c) Field Artillery	25	1,340	
Total ...	404	32,529	
(II) Irregular, including Fort Garrison ...	789	46,536	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,193	79,065	

Arms.

57. The Infantry are armed with muskets and bayonets, and the Cavalry with swords and muskets. They are stationed at the Capital and are employed to keep watch and ward. The Dils are stationed at the

several Forts and Castles in the State to keep peace and order in the country.

Appendix III shows the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the State.

58. The Judicial Officer has the charge of the Police Department of the State. The Department was re-organised in May 1906, and the efficiency of the service has since been greatly improved. For purposes of Police Administration the State is divided into seven circles, controlled and supervised by one Inspector and seven Thanadars. Three additional Sub-Inspectors were for some time maintained to help the Inspector in his work of supervision. But it was found subsequently that they had not sufficient work to discharge, so they were gradually absorbed in the Thanadars as vacancies occurred. At the close of the year under review these posts were entirely abolished.

Police.

59. The number of Police Stations and Out-posts remained the same as in the last year. Their number is now as follows :—

1 Kotwali at Karauli.

7 Thanas or Police Stations.

10 Chowkis or Out-posts.

60. The Police formerly received no training nor had they any uniform. As many of them as possible are now regularly drilled, and uniforms of approved pattern are supplied to them.

Police Drill
and Uni-
form.

61. The Police Constables are usually equipped with lathis, but they generally keep their own swords and guns

Police Arms.

62. The ratio of the Police to population is 1 to 725.86 and that to area 1 to 5.75 square miles.

Ratio.

63. The following table shows the total strength and cost of the Police Force :—

Serial Number.	Designation.			Strength	Rate of Pay.		Annual Cost	REMARKS.
					Rs.	A. P.		
1	Inspector of Police	...	...	1	25	0 0	300	
2	Sub-Inspectors	...	...	3	45	0 0	540	
3	Kotwal City	...	...	1	30	0 0	360	
4	Naib Kotwal	...	...	1	20	0 0	240	
5	Thanadars	...	...	7	140	0 0	1,680	
6	Police Line Officer	...	...	1	15	0 0	180	
7	Moharrir or Clerks	...	...	8	73	0 0	873	
8	Jamadars	...	...	1	5	0 0	60	
9	Constables	...	...	193	772	0 0	9,264	
10	Menial Staff	...	...	...	17	2 8	206	
11	Contingencies	...	...	...	24	8 0	294	
	Total	...	...	216	1,766	10 8	14,000	

64. Appendices V, VI and VIII show the working of the Police.

Offences re-
ported by
the Police.

65. Two hundred and two offences were reported during the year against 392 of the previous year, and 323 offenders arrested against 579; of these 193 against 404 were released or acquitted.

Village
Chowkidar

66. There is no regular village Police. In most of the big villages, the Balais or Chamars serve as Chowkidars. They are bound to report the occurrence of any crime, the prevalence of any epidemic disease and other important matters to the Thana or the nearest Police Chowki. They receive no fixed pay but have free holdings or receive certain perquisites from the villages, in lieu of which they are required to perform these duties. There is a proposal for forming a body of village Chowkidars on fixed monthly pay, and it is under the consideration of the State Council.

Finger
Impression.

67. The Finger Impression Slips of twenty-two criminals undergoing sentences for specified offences were taken for the purpose of identification, and supplied to the Central Bureau at Mount Abu, while the cancellation of impressions of two criminals who died during the year was applied for. The Officer in charge of Finger Impressions died some time ago, and a necessity has now again arisen to send some one to Abu for training. The matter is still under the consideration of the Council.

Courts of
Justice

68. The Judicial machinery of the State consists of :—

- (1) Five Tehsildars who exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class in Criminal cases, and are empowered to decide Civil Suits of the value of Rs. 50 and under.
- (2) The Court of the Judicial Officer exercising the powers of a District Magistrate as also those of a District Judge. It hears appeals from the orders of the Tehsildars, and is authorised to try Civil Suits of any value.
- (3) The Judicial Member of Council has power to hear Civil and Criminal Appeals from orders of the Judicial Officer in the manner described below :—
 - (a) *Civil Appeals*.—All appeals of money suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500, subject of course to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah in full Council; but those of value exceeding that amount are brought up before the full Council for decision. All appeals of suits involving landed property, or any interest in land or of suits in which the question of rights or custom is involved are decided in full Council.
 - (b) *Criminal Appeals*.—All Criminal Appeals in which the sentence of imprisonment for two years and under, and of fine up to Rs. 200 is passed (subject to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah in full Council), but all cases in which the sentence exceeds that limit as also all Sessions cases are heard and disposed of by the full Council. The decision of the full Council in all cases is subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Maharajah.

His Highness the Maharajah has power of life and death.

69. The total number of offences against the human body was 417, against 349 of the previous year. The number of offences against property was 389 against 476 of the previous year.

Criminal
Justice.

The following table shows the offences committed during the year as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

(1) Offences against human body—					1907-08.	1908-09.
(a) Murder	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	3	2
(d) Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	...	...	10	9
(e) Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	2	4
(f) Abduction	...	...	...	...	12	15
(g) Selling or buying children	...	...	...	...	1	1
(h) Rape	...	...	...	...	2	2
(i) Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	13	8
(j) Causing simple hurt	...	...	...	...	302	373
(k) Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	3	...
(l) Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total					<u>349</u>	<u>417</u>

(2) Offences against Property—					1907-08.	1908-09.
(a) Dakaity	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Extortion	...	...	...	...	1	...
(c) Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	5	3
(d) Theft	...	...	...	...	256	189
(e) Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	13	16
(f) Criminal misappropriation	...	...	...	...	13	13
(g) Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	13	21
(h) Cheating	...	...	...	...	21	19
(i) Mischief	...	...	...	...	49	32
(j) Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	90	87
(k) Forgery	...	...	...	...	2	...
(l) Adultery	...	...	...	...	5	3
(m) House trespass with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	...	8	5
Total					<u>476</u>	<u>389</u>

(3) Other offences	...	...	...	...	<u>176</u>	<u>227</u>
GRAND TOTAL					<u>1,001</u>	<u>1,033</u>

70. One thousand and thirty-three offences were committed during the year, which with 45 cases pending disposal at the close of the last year, gave a total of 1,078 cases for disposal against 1,001 of the year before; of these 1,065 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving thirteen cases pending at the close of the year.

Disposal of
Criminal
Cases by the
Judicial
Court.

Value of
Stolen Pro-
perty.

71. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 4,629-2-0 as against Rs. 3,306-8-6, and the number of cattle stolen was 99 against 119 of the previous year. The value of the property recovered amounted to Rs. 865-5-0 against Rs. 1,809-2-9, while the number of cattle recovered was 44 against 45 of the last year.

Persons
Judicially
dealt with.

72. One thousand and thirty-seven persons were judicially dealt with by the Courts of original jurisdiction during the year, against 1,317 of the previous year.

The results were :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
1. Convicted	653	452
2. Discharged or acquitted ...	645	582
3. Died ... ..	...	...
4. Pending trial	19	3
Total ...	<u>1,317</u>	<u>1,037</u>

Distribution
of convictions
according to
the nature
of the punish-
ments award-
ed.

73. The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of the punishments awarded:—

Kind of Punishment.	No. of Persons.	
	1907-08.	1908-09.
(a) Simple imprisonment	1	...
Rigorous „	110	90
Imprisonment with fine ...	98	39
(b) Fine only	431	317
Stripes	13	6
Total ...	<u>653</u>	<u>452</u>

74. The sentences under (a) in the last paragraph, classified according to the terms of imprisonment are as follows :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
Under one month	14	16
From 1 to 2 months	46	38
„ 2 „ 3 „	22	9
„ 3 „ 6 „	35	35
„ 6 „ 12 „	24	15
„ 1 year to 2 years	47	9
„ 2 „ „ 3 „	15	1
„ 3 „ „ 5 „	5	4
Over five years	1	1
Life convict ... ..	...	1
Total ...	<u>209</u>	<u>129</u>

75. Details of the Criminal work disposed of by the Judicial Courts are given in Appendix VIII.

76. Appendix IX shows the result of appeals disposed of during the year under report.

77. The number of suits instituted in the Judicial Court was 465 Civil Justice, as against 390 of the last year ; while that remaining from the last year was 38, making a total of 503 ; of these, 493 were disposed of during the year as against 432 of the previous year, leaving 10 pending at the close of the year. Of 465 suits filed during the year, 431 related to money and 22 to immoveable property and 12 to other rights. The total value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 55,004-2-9 as against Rs. 40,263-6-6 of the previous year, while that of disposed of amounted to Rs. 60,425-7-0 as against Rs. 45,596-14-0 of the last year.

78. The year began with 42 applications for execution of decrees Execution of Decrees, and 513 were filed during the year, making a total of 555 cases ; of these 513 were disposed of, leaving 42 pending at the close of the year. The abnormal rise in the number of cases under this head is owing to the fact that during the previous year, on account of scarcity, such cases were, by an order of the Council, held in suspension, and with the return of a prosperous year, a large number of cases pertaining to the execution of decrees were filed in Court.

79. The value of cases filed, including that of cases remaining from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 58,265-13-2, while the value of cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 51,490-13-6. Value of Cases.

80. Appendices X, XI and XII show the working of the Civil Courts.

81. There have been no changes as regards the extradition rules Extradition, between this and the adjoining States.

Fifty offenders were demanded by this State, of whom fourteen were surrendered during the year as detailed below:—

				Demanded.	Surrendered.
From Jaipur	...	...	...	26	3
„ Bharatpur	...	...	...	6	5
„ Dholpur	...	...	...	17	5
„ Gwalior	...	...	...	1	1
Total				50	14

Out of the 46 criminals demanded by other States, 28 were extradited as per details given below :—

				Demanded.	Surrendered.
To Bharatpur	...	...	...	8	7
„ Jaipur	...	...	...	24	16
„ Dholpur	...	...	...	9	1
„ Gwalior	...	...	...	5	4
Total				46	28

82. The foregoing figures evidently prove that our relations with the Bharatpur State, as regards surrender of criminals, have much improved of late, and our best thanks are due to the authorities of the Bharatpur State.

Jail.

83. There is only one Jail at Karauli situated in the city. The buildings are open and healthy but not sufficient for the present requirements. There is also a small Factory and a Litho Press attached to the Jail.

Number of Prisoners.

84. The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year was 146, and 288 were admitted during the year, making a total of 434. Of these, 309 were released on the completion of their respective terms of imprisonment, six died during the year and one escaped, leaving 118 at the close of the year. To avoid serious overcrowding, a big house in the town had been taken up and made a temporary prison for fifty Chamars who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in cattle-poisoning cases. Nearly half of their number who had served out their terms of imprisonment were released during the year under report.

Death of Prisoner.

85. Six prisoners died in the Jail during the year :—

Of Pneumonia	2
„ Chronic Bronchitis...	1
„ Fever	1
„ Dysentery	1
„ Tetanus	1
Total	<u>6</u>

Conduct of Prisoners.

86. With few exceptions the conduct of the prisoners generally remained satisfactory.

Jail Industry.

87. The receipts from the sale of Jail industries amounted to Rs. 2,436 6-0, while the total expenditure incurred in connection with the upkeep of the Jail and the maintenance of prisoners, including Press and Factory aggregated Rs. 7,188-2-9.

88. There was one female lunatic at the commencement of the year under report, who was transferred in December 1908 to the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore.

Inspection of Jail.

89. The Jail was inspected by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, on 8th January 1909, by the Political Agent on the 3rd August 1909, and by the Agency Surgeon on the 29th April 1909.

Registration.

90. Appendix XIII shows the number of persons confined in the Jail.

91. The following documents were registered during the year under review :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
1. Mortgage deeds...	11	8
2. Sale deeds	59	35
Total	<u>70</u>	<u>43</u>

Value of documents.

92. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 7,133, and Rs. 443-8-0 were realised on account of registration fees, as against Rs. 551-8-0 of the last year.

93. The Judicial Officer is the Registrar, and the Tehsildars are the Sub-Registrars, the latter being empowered to register documents up to the value of Rs. 50 only.

Power of
Registrar and
Sub-Regis-
trars.

94. Appendices XIV and XV show the registration of documents and receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report.

95. The Municipality at the Capital continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report.

Municipal-
ity.

96. No new member was added or old one reduced during the year under report.

Addition or
reduction in
the number
of Members
of the Board.
Bench of
Honorary
Magistrates.

97. The leading citizens who form the Bench of Honorary Magistrates work by rotation, and dispose of cases reported against breaches of Municipal Bye-Laws, and such petty cases as are transferred to the Bench by the Judicial Officer. The number of cases pertaining to breaches of the Municipal Bye-Laws and petty cases transferred by the Judicial Officer, tried by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, are respectively 632 and 82, i.e., in all 714 as against 673 of the previous year.

98. The principal streets and most of the lanes being paved with red stone and the city being situated on a steep hill, the natural drainage is excellent. The sanitary arrangements continued to be satisfactory and the general health of the town was, on the whole, good during the year under report.

Sanitation.

99. For want of funds no addition could be made in the lighting arrangements.

Lighting of
the Streets.

100. Octroi is the chief source of income of the Municipality, and the collections during the year under report, under this head only amounted to Rs. 5,221-7-9 as against Rs. 3,664-11-3 of the previous year, and the quantity of grain imported into the town on which the tax was levied amounted to 91,802 maunds as against 63,623 maunds of the previous year. This great fluctuation in the income and importation, in comparison to that of the previous year, is owing to the fact that the report of the previous year contained the figures for ten months only.

Municipal
Revenue.

101. Population of the town according to the last Census returns is 23,482 souls, of whom 541 persons belonging to His Highness' kitchen, Sree Madan Mohanji's Temple, and Radha Gopalji's Temple are exempt from payment of Octroi Duty. The incidence per head comes to Re. 0-3-7 as against Re. 0-2-6 of the previous year.

Incidence.

102. The total income from all sources, including last year's balance, amounted to Rs. 7,161-15-3, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,097-6-0, leaving a small balance of Rs. 64-9-3 at the close of the year. Thus the Board was barely able to pay its way.

Receipts and
Expenditure.

103. The Female Dispensary, which was a drag upon the crippled resources of the Municipality, was abolished at the close of the year. Although this relief has not produced any immediate effect upon the

Female Dis-
pensary.

finances of the Board, yet there is every probability of its being felt at the close of the next year, when the Board should be able to turn its attention to the more important works which were so long neglected or otherwise could not be attended to for lack of funds.

Municipality
at Mandrail.

104. The Municipal Board at Mandrail, which was opened by way of experiment, could not pay its way. It was therefore abolished during the year under report.

Campaign
against rats.

105. The campaign against rats was carried on during the year, and a large number of mouse traps, some 150 in number, were freely distributed among the people of the town. About 1,900 rats were caught and destroyed during the year under review.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

106. The average rainfall in the State for the year under report was 25·49 inches against 36·8 inches of the last year, and 24·93 inches, the average of the last five years, showing a decrease of 10·59 and an increase of 0·56 inches respectively.

The rainfall was timely and well distributed.

Season and
Crop.

107. The period under report embraces the Kharif of 1908 and the Rabi of 1909.

In consequence of the heavy rainfall in 1908, the outturn of the Kharif and Rabi crops was on the whole excellent. The chief Kharif crops are:—

Bajra, Juar, Moth, Gwar, Mung, Til, Cotton, Maize and San (flax), while those of Rabi are—Wheat, Barley and Gram.

Wages and
Labour.

108. The rate of ordinary wages remained stationary during the year under report.

Prices of
Food Grains.

109. Appendix XVIII is annexed showing the prices of food grains for the period under report. The prices of food grains fell in the year, but remained almost steady during the greater part thereof.

Forests.

110. As reported last year there is no trained officer in the Forest Department of the State, and the question of employing one was not taken up, as the services of a really competent man cannot be secured on a moderate pay.

Area.

111. The exact area of the Forests as mentioned in the previous reports is not known, as they have never been surveyed.

Settlement
and demarca-
tion.

112. Eight Runds (forest), comprising an area of 22,621 acres, were surveyed last year, but the survey of remaining Runds was put off owing to the regular Settlement having been taken in hand. It is hoped that

the exact area of the forests will be ascertained when the Settlement operations are completed.

113. Under existing arrangements the Forests are classed as under :— Classification of Forests.

- (1) Preserved.
- (2) Unpreserved.

Soon after the rainy season sets in the preserved forests are demarcated by flags; grazing therein is strictly prohibited and cases of trespass are severely dealt with. Grazing is freely allowed in unpreserved forests on payment of fixed fees.

114. There are no communications and buildings of any importance in the forests. The existing pathways, roads and buildings were kept in fairly good order. Communications and Buildings.

115. The following particulars will show the working of the year:— Working of the year.

(a) Timber felling—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
(i) 4,170 maunds of Khair, Remja, etc., trees were felled from the State Forests and sold to the contractors of the P. W. D. at a cost of ...	106	13	9	
(ii) Timber sold to the public worth ...	41	14	0	
(iii) Fifteen Kikar or Babool trees and 36 Shisham trees were felled and sold to the public at a cost of	140	0	0	
(iv) Thatching wood suitable for buildings and chhappers was supplied to the State Departments at a cost of ...	127	14	3	
Total ...	416	10	0	

Timber felling.

(b) Fuel felling—

Fuel supplied to the State Departments, . . . 9,059 maunds, Rs. 1,499. The fuel depôts not having proved lucrative were abolished during the year. The fuel wood was purchased at fixed rates and supplied to the State Departments at a profit of Rs. 151-5-0. 8,299 Donkeys and 278 Camels were allowed to remove dry and green wood from the Forests against 8,672 Donkeys and 124 Camels respectively allowed last year, and Rs. 156 were realised against Rs. 143 collected last year.

Weight.

Cost.

Fuel felling.

The system of issuing permits for the removal of head loads of dry wood from the forests continued during the year, and a revenue of Rs. 91 was derived from this source against Rs. 160 in the previous year, the rate of fee being annas 8 per head load per annum.

(c) Charcoal:—

Charcoal.

1,022 maunds of charcoal were burnt in various forests for sale and supply to the State against 967 maunds burnt last year. The charcoal is usually burnt here by Kumhars, who supply it to the State at the rate of 2½ maunds a rupee.

Bamboos.

(d) Bamboos—

Bamboos are not generally grown in the State Forests except in one or two places, the produce whereof was cut about two years ago.

Grass.

(e) Grass—

(i) The Fodder grass—

The fodder grass grows in abundance in the State Forests, but it is impossible to cut and collect the whole of it, for reasons already set forth in the previous reports. Efforts were, however, made to cut and collect as much grass as possible during the past years, but a considerable quantity of it got spoiled during the rains, owing to the defective method of stacking. Therefore only such quantity of grass as was wanted for the State requirements was cut this year. The forest statistics show that 18,764 maunds of grass was cut during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,320, which together with 17,556 maunds, the balance of the last year, amounted to 36,320 maunds. Of this, 20,465 maunds were supplied to the State animals and departments at a cost of Rs. 4,286, and 1,505 maunds of rotten grass worth Rs. 215 was ordered to be written off, leaving a balance of 14,349 maunds at the close of the year.

(ii) Green grass—

The green grass is not cut and collected departmentally, but is purchased and supplied to State departments. 10,488 maunds green grass was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,048 and supplied to certain departments of the State. The quantity and cost of green grass supplied during the year exceeds by 5,478 maunds and Rs. 547 against that of the last year, the reason being that the last year's report was for ten months only, and the grass obtained during August 1908 only was shown, while this report covers a period of twelve months, and the quantity of grass supplied during September and October 1908 and August 1909 has been taken into account.

(iii) Thatching grass—

The Sarkanas produced in Rund Nayabas in Machilpur Tahsil was sold for Rs. 27, and that of Rund Saipur was cut and utilised for State buildings. The total income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 36.

Other minor
produce.

(f) Other minor produce—

Income from minor products such as Babool, Remja, Pala, Khajur, etc., was Rs. 388 against Rs. 348 of the previous year.

Grazing.

116. The revenue derived from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 10,205 against Rs. 7,012 in the previous year as detailed below :—

(1) From animals belonging to the State—						Rs.
(a) Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	5,390
(b) Goats	...	...	...	...	...	2,366
(c) Bullocks	...	...	...	...	..	318
(d) Camels	...	...	...	...	...	428
Total						<u>8,502</u>
(2) From animals belonging to Foreign Districts—						Rs.
(a) Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	159
(b) Goats	...	...	...	...	...	250
(c) Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	6
(d) Camels	...	...	...	..	...	384
Total						<u>799</u>
(3) From passing animals	...	...	...	...	...	<u>904</u>
GRAND TOTAL						<u>10,205</u>

Cattle were also admitted for grazing to the forests as usual after the grass had been cut, and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 429-8-0 against Rs. 347 of last year.

The income derived from miscellaneous Lags (taxes) amounted to Rs. 1,049 against Rs. 1,107 in the preceding year.

117. Cases of illicit grazing, trespass, etc., were severely dealt with and fines inflicted according to Forest Bye-laws. The total of fines realised amounted to Rs. 504 against Rs. 341 in the last year.

Forest
Offences.

118. There were forty cases of fire reported during the year. In twenty cases culprits were traced and duly punished. A fine of Rs. 121 was inflicted.

Fire
Conservancy.

✓ 119. The actual revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,729 against Rs. 10,000 budgeted for the year. The increase is due to the arrears of the last two years having been realised during the year under report.

Revenue and
Expenditure.

The actual expenditure was Rs. 3,575 against Rs. 4,126 provided in the budget. The net saving to the department was Rs. 10,154 against Rs. 7,026 in the preceding year.

120. The balance outstanding on 1st September 1908, was Rs. 987, of which Rs. 253 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 734. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 13,729, of which Rs. 13,456 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 273. The total balance amounts to Rs. 1,007 at the close of the year.

Recovery of
old Balance
and Revenue.

121. The stock balance at the close of the year, after meeting all State demands, was as follows :—

Stock
Balance.

					Sambat 1905.	Sambat 1904.	
(1) Grass	...	...	...	...	14,349	17,556	mds.
(2) Wood	...	...	...	...	601	2,843	,,
(3) Charcoal	...	...	...	...	52	84	,,

122. There is no extensive branch of industry in the State except agriculture, the chief produce of the country being Indian Corn, Bajra, Juar; Pulses—Mung, Urad, Moth; Rice, Cotton, Zira, and Poppy are also cultivated.

The principal articles of export are—Cotton, Opium, Zira, Ghi and Rice: while those of import are—Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco and Cloth.

The following indigenous industries exist at present in the State:—

- (1) Manufacture of *Tat-Pattis*. The Lodhas who cultivate San (flax) manufacture the Pattis, which are mostly exported to foreign territory. The manufacturers are in fair condition, and their income is estimated at about Rs. 100 a year per head. The average income of the Customs Duties levied on export of *Tat-Pattis* is about Rs. 750 a year.
- (2) Dyeing and block printing of cloth. This is comparatively a prosperous industry in the State. Although the vegetable dyes have been mostly elbowed out by the cheap aniline dyes of foreign manufacture, yet Chhipis here commonly use indigo, and the cloths dyed and printed by them command a good market even outside the State. The earnings of Chhipis amount to about Rs. 150 per head a year.
- (3) Turning Lacquer Work, or making of wooden toys. This industry is in a fair state. The wooden toys, etc., turned out by the artisans are much appreciated.
- (4) Manufacture of *Pukka* or *Kalis*. Not carried on, on any grand scale. A manufacturer earns about Rs. 100 a year.
- (5) Stone carving. The red sandstone is cheap and ample, and forms an excellent building material. The artisans find no sufficient work here, and often seek employment elsewhere. In Bombay and other places they earn about Rs. 2 a day.
- (6) Moulding of Brass and Pewter Ornaments. These ornaments are moulded in large quantities, but they are chiefly used or worn by low-caste women, and their use is restricted to the limits of the State.

123. The remote and secluded situation of the State makes it unfavourable for commercial and industrial development of high order. However the opening of the Nagda-Muttra State Railway line in the neighbourhood is expected to improve trade.

124. The State Public Works Department Buildings remained in charge of Thakur Devi Pal during the year under report. No works of any importance were undertaken. The usual construction of and repairs to building, etc., were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,922 against Rs. 5,486 in the last year, and Rs. 5,150 provided in the budget as detailed below:—

					Rs.
1.	Establishment	...	...	...	595
2.	Carts and Bullocks	...	...	...	1,531
3.	Buildings...	...	...	...	3,796
Total					<u>5,922</u>

125. The Overseer, Babu Barkat Ullah Khan, remained in charge of the Irrigation Works and Communications throughout the year. The total expenditure incurred through him amounted to Rs. 23,490 as detailed below, against Rs. 37,156 of the last year :—

2. Irrigation
and Com-
munication.

					Rs.
(a)	P. W. D. Establishment	...	...	...	2,782
(b)	Original Works Irrigation	...	...	...	9,834
(c)	Repairs to Irrigation Bunds	...	...	...	7,305
(d)	Original Works, Roads	...	...	...	...
(e)	Repairs to Roads	...	...	...	3,104
(f)	Survey	...	...	...	465
Total					<u>23 490</u>

126. Some of the important works carried out during the year are shown below :—

Important
Works.

I. Original Works, Irrigation—

					Rs.
1.	Rundhkapura Tank	...	...	...	8,975
2.	Bund Sanwara	...	...	...	473
3.	Bund Raibaili	...	...	...	90

II. Repairs, Irrigation—

1.	Kalyanpura Tank	...	...	...	257
2.	Well on Hindaun Road	...	...	...	312
3.	„ at Singanpura	...	...	...	250
4.	Bund at Rodhain, Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	...	426
5.	„ Bahada	...	...	...	282
6.	„ Chainapura	...	...	...	253
7.	„ Murela	...	...	...	247
8.	„ Madanpur	461

III. Original Works, Roads—

1.	Ghati at Kalisil on Kaila Devi Road	...	1,170
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IV. Repairs to Roads—

1.	Kaila Devi Roads	...	641
2.	Vicinity Roads	...	673
3.	Hindaun Road	...	571
4.	Machilpur „	...	550

V. Seventy-eight Bunds and Tanks were surveyed during the year at an extra cost of Rs. 465.

127. The total expenditure incurred on the Public Works Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,412.

128. Appendix XIX shows details of expenditure on the Public Works Department.

Post Office.

129. The Imperial Post Office, with combined Telegraph Office in Karauli City, together with the Branch Offices at Kurgaon, Maehilpur, Mandrail and Sapotra, continued to work during the year. The State having guaranteed to make up the difference between the cost and income of the last three-named offices, a sum of Rs. 282 was paid by the State during the year. The Mail to Utgir Tehsil is carried by the State Harkaras as heretofore.

Mint.

130. The State Mint remained practically closed, except that some Gold Mohars which are not legal tender, were as usual, struck. British coin is the only legal tender throughout the State.

Excise.

131. Hitherto revenue under the head "Excise" was mainly derived by farming the manufacture and sale of Country Liquor.

The cultivation and sale of opium and hemp drugs were never brought under control. Customs duty was, however, levied on import and export of opium and hemp drugs, and a revenue of about Rs. 7,000 a year was realised. Opium was grown here in considerable quantity and commanded a good market. But now the people have given up poppy cultivation, as there is not much demand for the Karauli opium, owing to the introduction of new rules in the adjacent British Districts.

Rules for the control of cultivation, manufacture and sale of opium have been framed during the year under report, and brought into force in the Karauli town. The right to manufacture and sell opium has been leased out by way of monopoly to local Banias for sixteen months on payment of Rs. 2,100 a year. It is intended to bring the rules into force in the Muffasil also during the Sambat year 1966. Similar rules have been framed regarding the cultivation, possession and sale of hemp drugs, and will be introduced during the Sambat year 1966.

132. Appendix XXI shows the excise revenue of the State.

Customs.

133. The Customs Department remained in charge of Lala Misfiri Lal throughout the year under report. This official is energetic and takes an interest in his work.

There are six town posts and sixteen village posts in the State, supervised by two Inspectors.

In the Budget for the year, the income was estimated at Rs. 1,00,000, including receipts expected from royalty due on stone, etc., taken by the contractors of the Nagda-Muttra State Railway from the State quarries, while the actuals amounted to Rs. 95,625, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,375. The decrease is mainly due to non-payment of royalty due on stone taken by the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

The more important variations in income during the year, as compared with the previous year, are shown below :—

No.	Name of Article.	Income of St. 1964.	Income of St. 1965.	DIFFERENCE		REMARKS.
				Increase.	Decrease	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ghee	17,899	20,264	2,365	...	
2	Cotton	6,757	6,295	...	462	
3	Raw Cotton ...	702	442	...	260	
4	Opium	1,651	1,459	...	192	
5	Zira	5,531	10,576	5,045	...	
6	Cloth	12,720	11,768	...	952	
7	Cattle	10,827	13,556	2,729	...	
8	Til	937	1,785	848	...	
9	Rice	1,657	4,230	2,573	...	
10	Sugar (Raw) ...	5,511	3,787	...	1,724	
11	Royalty on stone taken by the Nagda-Mut- tra State Railway.	3,943	80	...	3,863	

No change was effected in the Customs tariff during the year under report.

The expenditure of the Customs Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,172.

Formerly the Customs Officer was not required to tour and inspect Customs Chowkies and Chabutras and the Girdawar's inspections were also not regularly made. Orders were issued to remedy these defects. The Customs Officer toured in the district during the year under report and inspected five Chabutras and 45 Chowkies and submitted his diaries.

The number of smuggling cases pending from the last year was 45, and 761 were instituted during the year, making a total of 806; of these, 731 were disposed of during the year, leaving 75 pending at the close of the year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCES.

134. The financial year of the State, as decided last year, commenced on the 1st September 1908 and ended on the 31st August 1909, corresponding with the Sambat year 1965.

Financial
year.

Receipts and
Expenditure.

135. Appendix XXII is attached showing the actual receipts and expenditure of the year under report, and the results are summarised below :—

Particulars.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	23,015	23,016	+1
Normal Revenue	5,38,544	5,44,664	+6,120
Abnormal „	96,430	81,878	-14,552
Total ...	6,57,989	6,49,558	-8,431
Normal Expenditure	4,40,767	4,38,018	-2,749
Abnormal „	2,15,000	2,06,435	-8,565
Total ...	6,55,767	6,44,453	-11,314
Closing Balance ...	2,222	5,105	+2,883

Reasons for
increase and
decrease.

136. The increase in Normal Revenue is attributed to favourable season, and the decrease in Normal Expenditure is due to strict economy and care exercised in keeping it down as far as possible.

The decrease of Rs. 14,552 under Abnormal Revenue, is due to the fact that the instalments fixed for the recovery of loans could not be realised to the full extent, owing to the suspensions granted to certain Jagirdars, as well as to the receipts under head "Deposit" having fallen short of the estimate.

The decrease of Rs. 8,565 under head "Abnormal Expenditure," is due to less amount having been disbursed under head "Advances," than was estimated.

Noticeable
features of
the Financial
Administra-
tion.

137. The striking features of the Financial Administration of the year under report are that the Government of India were pleased to reduce the amount of instalment from Rs. 1,50,000 to one lac only, which was paid on the due date, and that a sum of Rs. 51,257 was paid to Rai Bahadur Seth Nemichandji of Ajmer, by which the loan was reduced from Rs. 4,30,257 to Rs. 3,79,000.

Liabilities.

138. The total Liabilities of the State now stand as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Due to Rai Bahadur Seth Nemichand of Ajmer	3,79,000
2. Due to Temple of Sriji	10,000
3. Due to Government of India	4,70,537
Total ...	<u>8,59,537</u>

139. The Assets of the State consist of:—

	Rs.	Assets.
1. Arrears of Land Revenue	1,94,326	
2. " " gardens	4,300	
3. Miscellaneous	8,000	
4. Taccavi Advances	27,485	
5. Debt due by the Jagirdars' Deorhis and Relatives	1,36,000	
Total	<u>3,70,111</u>	

Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 is considered recoverable.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

140. The number of dispensaries in the State during the year under report, remained the same as last year, viz., five. Two in the capital, (including the Female Dispensary), and three in the district. Those in the district are at Machilpur, Mandrail and Sapotra.

Medical Institutions.

141. The Female Dispensary has been closed from the close of the year under report on account of the straitened circumstances of the Municipality, at whose cost the dispensary was maintained.

Abolition of Female dispensary.

142. The number of "In" and "Out" patients treated at the five dispensaries was 353 and 39,446, as against 112 and 24,356, respectively, in the previous year, showing an increase of 242 "In" and 15,090 "Out" patients, due in the main to malarial fevers which prevailed in exceptional severity after the abnormally heavy rainfall of 1908.

Attendance of Patients.

143. The number of operations performed during the year, under report was 1,455, as against 1,089 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 366 operations.

Surgical Operations.

144. The amount incurred on the Medical Relief afforded at the dispensaries of the State, was Rs. 7,775.

Cost of Medical Relief.

145. The number of children vaccinated was as detailed below:—

Vaccination.

	1907-08.	1908-09.
1. In Karauli town	1,076	879
2. District	3,079	3,524
Total	<u>4,155</u>	<u>4,403</u>

Of these, 4,328 proved successful against 3,670 in the previous year.

In the last year's report it was stated that the vaccination operations are carried out under the general supervision of the Hospital Assistant, Saddar Dispensary. This is not the case.

Vital
Statistic.

146. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year under report was 1,775 and 2,077 respectively, as against 1,961 and 1,645 of the former year, as detailed below:—

<i>Births.</i>		1907-08.	1908-09.
1. In Karauli town...	...	626	652
2. District ...	...	1,335	1,123
Total		<u>1,961</u>	<u>1,775</u>

<i>Deaths.</i>		1907-08.	1908-09.
1. In Karauli town ...	...	507	515
2. District ...	...	1,138	1,562
Total		<u>1,645</u>	<u>2,077</u>

Epidemic
Diseases.

147. The State remained free from all epidemic diseases during the year under report.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

High School.

148. There is only one High School at the Capital of the State which occasionally sends up boys for the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University. It consists of the following Departments and Classes:—

(1) English Department:—

(a) Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

(b) Rajputana Middle English Examination.

(2) Sanskrit—Madhyama Pariksha, Benares Sanskrit College.

(3) Hindi—Vernacular Final Examination of the United Provinces.

(4) Rajput Class— Upper Primary, English and Vernacular.

Attendance
of Pupils.

149. The total number of pupils receiving education in this State on the 31st August 1909, was 468 as against 380 of the last year. The daily average attendance during the year under report was 333.70 as against 328.32 of the previous year.

Number of
Pupils on Roll
in the High
School.

150. The total number of boys on the roll of the High School was 245 as against 207 of the previous year.

Girls' School.

151. The Girls' School in the Capital of the State is an infant Institution. It is still in its experimental stage. The work of the first Mistress was not found so satisfactory, though repeated warnings were given to her, so her services were at last dispensed with, and a new one was appointed in her place. The number of girls at present on the roll is 30 as against 20 of the last year. There is some increase in the number, but the daily attendance is nearly as poor as before. In a backward State like Karauli, it can hardly be expected that people will easily take to sending their girls to school for education.

152. There are five Branch Schools located in large villages in Tehsils. The number of students on rolls of these Muffassil Schools was 193 on the 31st August 1909 as against 162 in the previous year.

Village
Schools.

153. A teacher of the High School at the Capital acts as an Inspector of Schools. This additional work is rather too much for him. During the year he could only visit three out of five Branch Schools. The Head Master inspected three Branch Schools, and the Secretary one.

Inspection of
Village
Schools.

The standard of education kept up in these Branch Schools is Upper Primary of the Hindi Vernacular. The centre of examination for the higher classes of these schools is the High School at the Capital, where the examinations are held under the direct supervision of the Head Master. During the year under report, the School at Mandraī did very well.

154. The results of the Public Examinations for the year under report have been very satisfactory and reflect great credit on the Head Master and his Assistants. The results are shown below :—

Results of
Public
Examina-
tions.

Name of Examination.			No. sent up.	No. passed.
Matriculation	...	...	2	1
Rajputana Middle	...	...	5	2
Urdu Middle	...	...	1	1
Hindi Middle	...	...	3	3
Sanskrit Madhyama	...	...	3	3
„ Prathama	...	...	1	1
Total			15	11

The student who has passed the Matriculation Examination is the first Rajput of the Karauli State to win such a distinction. He has joined the Agra College for further studies and His Highness the Maharajah has most generously allowed him a monthly Scholar-ship of Rs. 10 a month. Students who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination have all passed in the First Division, which is very creditable both to the School and the staff of teachers.

Sanskrit Department under the present Head Sanskrit Pandit is doing remarkably well

155. To further strengthen the staff of teachers of the English Department, an under-graduate of the Allahabad University has been appointed during the year under report, as an additional Mathematical Teacher, on Rs. 45 a month.

Appointment
of additional
Teacher.

156. During the year under report, the Home Member of Council was away on long medical leave and the Head Master officiated for him during a portion of his leave, when a new Head Master was brought down to act in his place.

157. The High School was visited by the Hon'ble Colonel Pinhey, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and the Political Agent, Major Impey. They expressed their satisfaction with what they saw.

Major Gurdon, I.A., C.I.E., D.S.O., present Political Agent, visited the School in August 1909. He remarked that the enunciation

Inspections of
Schools by
the Hon'ble
the Agent,
Governor-
General, Raj-
putana, and
Political
Agent, E. R.
States.

was not as a rule as clear as it should be. The results achieved at public examinations were, in his opinion, creditable to the teaching staff.

Education
imparted
free.

158. Education is imparted free in the State without distinction of caste and creed. No tuition fees are levied. Prizes and Scholarships are awarded to deserving scholars and journey expenses are also borne by the State for those students who go up for different Public Examinations.

Student at
the Mayo
College.

159. Kanwar Jasraj Pal is the only student of this State who is now receiving his education in the Mayo College, Ajmer. His expenses are borne by the State. His progress is reported to be satisfactory.

Total Expen-
diture.

160. The total expenditure incurred by the State under head "Education" amounted to Rs. 5,705.

Physical
Training.

161. Physical training of the boys is also attended to. At present there is only a Foot-ball club attached to the School. But the want of an Instructor is much felt.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Press

162. There is a Litho. Printing Press in the State Jail. Vernacular printing only on a very small scale is done according to the requirements of the State.

Fairs.

163. The important fairs held in the State are :—

(a) The Sheoratri Fair—was held as usual for a fortnight in the month of Phagan (from 17th February to 2nd March 1909).

This is the only fair held at the Capital and mostly visited by the outside traders and men coming for purchase and sale of cattle as well as of other articles of merchandise.

The income derived from the import and export duties during the fair amounted to Rs. 4,497. The following table will show the number of cattle sold at the fair and the income derived from the Customs duties levied thereon :—

Number.	Description of Cattle.	Number of Cattle.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty recovered.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Bullocks	9,262	0 3 3	1,893
2	Male Buffaloes	2,424	0 6 6	992
3	Goats	28	0 2 0	4
4	Camels	6	3 0 0	18
5	Horses ... ..	...	0 1 0 per rupee.	53
	Total	11,720	...	2,960

With the exception of a few articles, all the commodities are exempt from Customs Duty during the fair

The quantity and value of the principal articles brought into the fair were as follows :—

Number.	Name of article,	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
1	Gur	7,145 Mds.	48,480
2	Sugar or Khand	2,145 „	31,560
3	Rice	14,102 „	70,507
4	Kirana	1,541 „	46,249
5	Tobacco	1,597 „	15,783
6	Potatoes	737 „	1,475
7	Indigo	993 „	7,946
8	Brass and Pewter	144 „	5,784
9	Al	43 „	2,105
10	English thread	65 bales.	16,250
11	Gold thread	5 boxes.	1,300
12	Cloth ... ..	...	48,215
13	Silver and gold	62,747 Tolas.	57,125
14	San or (flax)	778 Mds.	5,585
15	Chillies	390 „	7,800
16	Tilli (oil seed)	232 „	2,090
17	Gram ... ..	...	10,000 .
18	Miscellaneous articles ... ..	...	10,000

(b) The Kaila Devi Fair was held in the month of March 1909.

Pilgrims from the neighbouring States and the Districts of Agra and Muttra visited the sacred Shrine of the Kaila Devi, a place about seventeen miles to the South of the Karauli town. The fair was well attended as usual.

The receipts from the offerings amounted to Rs. 11,592 which were Rs. 1,000 better than the estimate and due to better supervision exercised in the collection thereof.

164. The work of the Local Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha continued to be satisfactory during the year under report.

Four marriages and 26 funerals took place among Rajputs during the year and no case of breach of marriage or funeral laws was reported.

Walterkita
Rajputra
Hitkarini
Sabha

165. The following Estates were held under the management of the Court of Wards, during the year under report:—

1. Amargarh.
2. Thikana Thakur Narain Singh.
3. Temple Sriji.
4. Thikana Inaiti.

The Estates are under the direct control of the State Council by whom their Annual Budgets and accounts are passed and sanctioned.

Each Estate is supervised by an Amin, under the guidance of the State Council.

The following table will show the financial position of each Estate:—

Number.	Name of Estate.	Annual Income.	Annual Expendi- ture.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Amargarh	12,514	10,992
2	Thikana Thakur Narain Singh	7,266	7,265
3	Temple of Sriji	40,000	38,586
4	Inaiti	5,056	4,357

166. No case of Treasure Trove was reported during the year under report.

167. The contract of Stone quarries was granted on the 28th August 1906, to one Jagannath of Bharatpur for Rs. 2,000 a year for a period of five years. But he disappeared on the 15th June 1908, and could not fulfil the terms of the agreement. The contract was therefore cancelled, and notices calling for fresh tenders were circulated.

In April 1909, two tenders were offered by Lala Pran Sukh of Agra and Lalas Kirpa Ram and Shyam Lal of Ludhiana respectively. The former offered Rs. 4,005 a year for a term of five years and Rs. 5,025 for a term of ten years. The latter offered as follows:—

	Rs.
For 1st five years	4,000
6th year	4,500
7th „	5,000
8th „	6,000
9th „	7,000
10th „	8,000

As in accordance with the tender offered by the latter, the value of the contract was to rise to Rs. 8,000 in the 10th year, and the aggregate sum for ten years came to Rs. 50,500, the tender offered by Lalas Kirpa Ram and Shyam Lal was accepted on the 17th April 1909.

168. The monopoly for the erection of a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory near the Nimoda Railway Station on the Nagda-Muttra State Railway line within the Karauli State, was granted to one Moti Lal Thakur Das Nanawati of Bombay, for a period of ten years on payment of a royalty of Rs. 1,750 a year, on certain approved terms with effect from the commencement of the Sambat year 1966.

Cotton Press
and Ginning
Factory ✓

DAMODER LAL, RAO BAHADUR,

Chief Member, State Council,

Karauli.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.
Names of High Officials in the Karauli State.

Serial No.	NAME OF OFFICER.	APPOINTMENT.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			From	To	
1	Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	Chief Member of State Council ...	Throughout	the period.	
2	Rao Sahib Babu Bhola Nath Chatterji ...	Home Member of State Council ...	"	"	
3	W. Ray, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Settlement Officer, Dholpur-Karauli States ...	2nd January 1909.	31st August 1909.	
4	Rai Sahib, Pandit Sarup Narain ...	Assistant Settlement Officer, Dholpur-Karauli State	Throughout	the period.	
5	Munshi Jugul Kishore, B.A. ...	Private Secretary to His Highness and Head Master, Maharaja's High School ...	"	"	
6	Munshi Mohamed Zia-ud-din Khan ...	Judicial Officer ...	"	"	
7	Lala Bhagwan Das ...	Revenue Officer ...	"	"	
8	Captain Ram Chandra Singh ...	Commander-in-Chief of the Karauli Forces ...	"	"	
9	Raja Bahadur Lakhpat Singh ...	Officer-in-charge Punyarth (Charities) ...	"	"	
10	Thakur Debi Pal ...	In-charge State Kamthana ...	"	"	
11	Babu Barkat-ul-lah Khan ...	Overseer-in-charge Public Works Department ...	"	"	
12	Chowdhri Ganga Pershad ...	Accountant-General ...	"	"	
13	Thakur Sujjan Pal ...	President, Municipality ...	"	"	
14	Dr. Bhawani Singh ...	Secretary, Municipality ...	"	"	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in Force in the Karauli State.

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the period under report.	REMARKS.
1	Code of Criminal Laws and Procedure	Yes.	No new Laws introduced or brought into force this year.	
2	Code of Civil Laws and Procedure	"		
3	Police Code and Circulars ...	"		
4	Revenue Laws " ...	"		
5	Code of Municipal Laws and Circulars	"		
6	Post Office Act	"		
7	Account Circulars	No.		
8	Excise "	"		
9	Stamp Act	Adopted from the Indian Stamp Act.		

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Kanuli State, for the year ending 31st August 1909.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.				DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.					REMARKS.				
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the Current Year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European Commissioned Officers.		Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	126	3	3	...	...	126	2	...	...	3	7	116	Rs. 18,253	
Infantry, including Band ...	256	5	7	...	1	253	2	...	...	11	22	220	12,936	
Artillery	25	...	...	...	...	25	1	56	...	...	1	24	1,340	
Irregulars	811	26	28	...	20	789	16	...	...	...	...	...	46,536	
Total ...	1,218	34	38	...	21	1,193	21	56	...	14	30	360	79,065	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police, for the year ending 31st August 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.				PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.	P.	4	Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Inspector of Police	1	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0				..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
2. Sub-Inspectors	3	45 0 0	540 0 0				..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
3. City Kotwal	1	30 0 0	360 0 0				..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
4. Naib "	1	20 0 0	240 0 0				..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
5. Thanedars	7	20 0 0	1,680 0 0				..	3	..	..	..	7	..	
6. Moharrirs...	4	12 0 0	576 0 0				..	1	..	..	..	4	..	
7. Janadar Police	1	15 0 0	180 0 0				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Mutsaddi	2	8 8 0	204 0 0				..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
9. Sepoys (Constables)	196	4 0 0	9,420 0 0				..	12	1	..	..	4	..	
10. Menials and Contingencies	...	41 10 8	500 0 0				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	216	.....	14,000 0 0				..	16	1	..	..	23	..	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1909.

STATE.	Number of Offences.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of Convictions (Columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted Accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Karauli State	392	202	594	323	579	323	404	193	168	130	68.01	59.75	69.77	59.75	
Total ..	392	202	594	323	579	323	404	103	168	130	68.01	59.75	69.77	59.75	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Karauli State { Judicial Court ... Tehsil Courts ...	2,799 4 9	4,266 11 0	1,754 13 0	816 13 9	62.70	19.15	
	507 3 9	362 0 0	54 5 9	48 7 3	10.65	13.26	
Total ...	3,306 8 6	4,629 11 0	1,809 2 9	865 5 0	54.72	18.69	

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of,

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			Number of Cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of Cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the year.	Total.					IMPRISONMENT.		IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Murder	1	2	3	...	2	6	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3	Attempt to murder ...	...	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Attempt to commit suicide ... ..	...	9	9	10	9	9	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
5	Miscarriage ... ..	...	4	4	2	4	6	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	4
6	Abduction	2	15	17	12	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Selling or buying children.	1	1	2	...	2	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
8	Rape ... ..	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
9	Grievous hurt	1	8	9	11	9	18	10	...	...	...	1	9	...	10
10	Dakaiti	1	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Highway Robbery ...	1	3	4	4	4	5	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
12	Theft	5	149	154	197	154	158	85	...	43	...	11	26	5	85
13	Receiving stolen property.	...	16	16	14	16	20	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
14	Criminal misappropriation.	1	13	14	13	14	23	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
15	Criminal Breach of Trust	1	21	22	16	20	13	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
16	Cheating	2	19	21	19	21	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
17	Mischief	2	32	34	47	34	39	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
18	Criminal Trespass ...	...	5	5	8	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
19	Adultery ... ..	...	3	3	5	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
20	Other offences	27	727	754	513	745	715	291	...	36	...	13	241	1	291
Total ...		45	1033	1078	876	1065	1037	452	...	90	...	39	317	6	452

DIX VII.

and Cases awaiting Trial in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.											Awaiting trial.	REMARKS.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital Punishment.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	2	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	
4	
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	
2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	3	25	4	16	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	
5	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	
32	
2	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
423	12	8	3	12	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	
582	16	38	9	35	15	9	1	4	2	...	...	3	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the Judicial Courts in the Kuruli State, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	
Judicial Court	1,001	1,033	14	323	620	80	...	...	1,317	1,037	198	384	452	...	...	3	
Total	1,001	1,033	14	323	620	80	...	...	1,317	1,037	198	384	452	...	...	3	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																				
TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.	APPLICATIONS REJECTED.		SENTENCES.								PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.		REFERRED.		FURTHER EN-QUIRY, ETC., ORDERED.		PENDING.		REMARKS.
		Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
State Council	41	...	...	37	17	4	4	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	
Judicial Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	41	...	...	37	17	4	4	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—*Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of, during the year ending 31st August 1900.*

TRIBUNAL.	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON REMAND.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING.		CLOSING BALANCE.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.						REMARKS
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits regarding money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Judicial Court	80	38	300	465	470	503	432	493	38	10	Rs. A. P.	55,004 2 9	22	431	12	354	97	7	6	1	53	14	40	386	60,425 7 0	Rs. A. P.	
Tehsil Courts	18	10	88	178	106	188	96	162	10	26		3,941 9 0	...	178	...	178	...	...	...	9	18	25	110	3,569 15 0		
Total	98	48	478	643	576	691	528	655	48	36	58,945 11 9	22	609	12	532	97	7	6	1	62	32	65	496	63,995 6 0			

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL COURTS' WORK.—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees for the year ending 31st August 1909.

TRIBUNAL.	OPENING BALANCE.		Value of Opening Balance for present year.	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSITION AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.					
Judicial Court	49	42	6,794 10 3	288	513	51,471 2 11	337	555	58,205 13 2	295	513	51,490 13 6	42	42	6,774 15 8	34	7	1		
Tehsil Courts	16	17	431 12 6	75	96	2,694 7 6	91	113	3,126 4 0	74	95	2,584 0 6	17	18	542 3 6	15	3	...		
Total ..	65	59	7,226 6 9	363	609	54,165 10 5	428	668	61,392 1 2	369	608	54,074 14 0	59	60	7,317 3 2	49	10	1		

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

Tribunal.	HOW DISPOSED OF—												VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING				DISPOSED OF DURING.				CLOSING BALANCE.				FILED DURING				OPENING BALANCE.		REMARKS.				
	DECISIONS REVERSED.								DECISIONS AMENDED.				CASES RE-MANDATED FOR TRIAL.				CASES COM-PROMISED AND OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.				DECISIONS CONFIRMED.		DECISIONS REVERSED.		DECISIONS AMENDED.		CASES RE-MANDATED FOR TRIAL.		CASES COM-PROMISED AND OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.				AVERAGE DURATION.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26										
State Council	4	14	26	32	30	46	16	32	14	14	9,927	Rs. A. P. 6 96,300	11	16	2	6	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Judicial Court	...	1	2	6	2	7	1	7	1	...	61 1 0	137 14 0	...	2	1	3	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..									
Total	4	15	28	38	32	53	17	39	15	14	9,988	7 96,438	11	18	3	9	3	11	..	..	..	1	..	..									

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of Persons confined in the Jail at Karauli, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

STATIONS.	Number of Prison.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of Accused under trial.	REMARKS showing Mortality among Convicts in Jail.
		Total.		Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
		Remaining from last year.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Karauli State ...	1	146	288	444	434	105.66	129.29	118	Rs. A. P. 7,180 11 9	19.43		Six Convicts died during the year under report.
Total ...	1	146	288	444	434	105.66	129.29	118	7,180 11 9	19.43		

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents during the year ending 31st August 1909.

NAME OF STATE.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.												DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		VALUE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		DOCUMENTS OF WHICH REGISTRATION HAS BEEN REFUSED.		DOCUMENTS REMAINING UNREGISTERED PENDING ENQUIRY AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		REMARKS.
	DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION.		MORTGAGES.		SALE DEEDS.		WILLS.		MONEY BONDS.		MISCELLANEOUS.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Karauli Stato	70	44	11	8	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	43	12,069 10 3	Rs. A. P. 7,133 0 0	5	1	5	...	
Total ...	70	44	11	8	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	43	12,069 10 3	7,133 0 0	5	1	5	...	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

DESCRIPTION.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	No. of Decds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	No. of Decds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Karauli State ...	60	12,069 10 3	551 8 0	43	7,133 0 0	443 8 0	No separate staff is kept for Registration purposes, and hence no expenditure was incurred by the State, the fees realised being the net profit.
Total ...	60	12,069 10 3	551 8 0	43	7,133 0 0	443 8 0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1909.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Opening Balance on 1st Septem- ber 1908.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		Total in cur- rent year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		Balance at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Karauli Municipality ...	360 15	34,887 1	96,801 0	07,161 15	35,353 8	37,097 6	0 64 9 3	
Total ...	360 15	34,887 1	96,801 0	07,161 15	35,353 8	37,097 6	0 64 9 3	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1900.

Serial Number.	RAIN-GAUGE STATIONS IN THE STATE.													REMARKS.				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 1909.	July 1909.	August 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.		
1	Saddar, Karauli	...	...	...	...	0.47	0.22	...	3.82	0.15	5.17	10.01	6.13	27.21	37.03	21.65	The places from 5 to 8 were newly furnished with Rain-gauges in June 1906.
2	Machilpur	...	...	...	0.03	0.67	0.07	...	3.51	0.62	7.58	11.37	2.95	28.41	38.36	22.45	
3	Mandrail	...	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	4.69	...	8.00	7.20	6.86	28.75	34.90	21.99	
4	Sapotra	...	...	...	0.05	0.50	0.03	...	3.37	0.99	7.56	8.33	9.71	31.38	30.53	23.21	
5	Karanpur	...	...	...	...	0.47	...	...	2.05	...	4.45	7.25	3.33	17.95	37.24	14.56	
6	Madanpur	...	...	...	...	0.37	...	...	3.79	0.08	5.30	8.54	4.16	22.24	43.85	17.23	
7	Gurhla	...	...	...	...	0.57	0.10	...	2.45	...	4.43	10.52	3.60	22.47	28.52	15.51	
8	Kurgaon	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.20	...	2.29	0.12	7.09	9.48	5.20	25.54	38.25	16.59	
	Total	7.02	...	...	0.14	3.12	0.62	...	25.97	1.96	50.48	72.70	41.94	203.95	288.68	153.19	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food Grains.

ARTICLES.	MARCH.						AUGUST.						REMARKS.
	1908.			1909.			1908.			1909.			
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.			
Wheat	6	4	10	...	7	...	9	...	
Barley	8	8	16	4	9	...	14	8	
Gram	7	8	13	8	7	...	11	...	
Jowar	8	8	15	8	9	8	12	4	
Moth	8	4	13	...	8	4	11	8	
Bajra	7	4	15	4	7	8	12	4	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st August 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
I.—BUILDINGS.							
1. Military build-ings ...	...	308	308				
2. Civil buildings...	1,088	3,012	4,100				
3. Jail " ...	582	97	679				
4. Educational buildings ...	...	35	35				
5. Gardens ...	116	500	616				
6. Medical build-ings ...	...	...	...	
7 Establishment ...	782	...	782				
Total I ...	2,568	3,952	6,520				
II.—IRRIGATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.							
1. Irrigation ...	9,884	6,706	16,540				
2. Communications ...	...	3,104	3,104				
3. Survey ...	..	465	465				
4. Establishment ...	2,782	...	2,782				
Total II ...	12,616	10,275	22,891				
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,184	14,227	29,411				

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Karauli State.

District.	Period.	HORSES AND CATTLE.										PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.		
				Males.	Females.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Karauli State	From 1st September 1908 to 31st August 1909.	24,438	29,296	3,486	16,975	373	386	93	8,965	9,634	9,905	2	22	498		
Total	...	24,438	29,296	3,486	16,975	373	386	93	8,965	9,634	9,905	2	22	498		

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

NAME OF STATE.	COUNTRY SPIRIT.		OPIMUM.		GANJA AND CHARAS.		TARU.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Karauli State ...	24	2,825 0 0	6	933 13 3	6	10 3 0	...	...	36	3,769 1 0	
Total ...	24	2,825 0 0	6	933 13 3	6	10 3 9	...	...	36	3,769 1 0	

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the

RECEIPTS.

Number.	HEADS.	Budget for Sambat 1965.	Actuals for Sambat 1965.	DIFFERENCE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	NORMAL RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Revenue... ..	3,62,339	3,71,384	9,045	...
II	Customs	1,00,000	95,187	...	4,813
III	Forests	10,000	13,273	3,273	...
IV	Excise... ..	3,400	4,258	858	...
V	Judicial	12,800	14,911	2,111	...
VI	Miscellaneous	37,180	25,334	...	11,846
VII	Deposits	12,825	20,317	7,492	...
	Total Normal Receipts ...	5,38,544	5,44,664	22,779	16,659
VIII	Abnormal Receipts—				
	DEBT ACCOUNT AND ADVANCES.				
	1. Debt Account —				
	(a) Loan ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(b) Repayment of loan by Jagirdar	21,430	14,137	...	7,293
	Total Debt Account ...	21,430	14,137	...	7,293
	2 Advances—				
	(a) Taccavi	25,000	34,820	9,820	...
	(b) Other Advances... ..	50,000	32,921	...	17,079
	Total 2—Advances ...	75,000	67,741	9,820	17,079
	Total Abnormal Receipts ...	96,430	81,878	9,820	24,372
	Total Receipts ...	6,34,974	6,26,542	32,599	41,031
	Opening Balance ...	23,015	23,016	1	...
	Total ...	6,57,989	6,49,558	32,600	41,031
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,57,989	6,49,558	32,600	41,031

DIX XXII.

Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1909.

EXPENDITURE.

Number.	HEADS.	Budget for Sambat 1965.	Actual for Sambat 1965.	DIFFERENCE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	NORMAL EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Palace	72,651	72,542	...	109
II	Political Department ...	8,000	7,436	...	564
III	Council	18,287	17,863	...	424
IV	Revenue Department ...	35,224	33,680	...	1,544
V	Settlement Operations ...	31,000	23,579	...	7,421
VI	Finance and Accounts ...	3,928	3,827	...	101
VII	Judicial	26,432	24,529	...	1,903
VIII	Customs	9,056	9,172	116	...
IX	Forests	4,126	3,585	...	541
X	Public Works Department ..	27,207	29,516	2,309	...
XI	Dispensaries	7,463	8,786	1,323	...
XII	Education	5,758	5,705	...	53
XIII	Post Offices	500	519	19	...
XIV	Jamdar Khana... ..	8,450	8,060	...	390
XV	Army	87,587	83,954	...	3,633
XVI	Stables	34,442	34,310	...	132
XVII	Shikargah	7,000	7,665	665	...
XVIII	Bhandar	1,000	980	...	20
XIX	Rewards	1,000	721	...	279
XX	Charity	22,880	24,421	1,541	...
XXI	Vikalat Jaipur	1,020	1,166	146	...
XXII	Pensioners	10,356	10,314	...	312
XXIII	Guests	1,000	2,285	1,285	...
XXIV	Miscellaneous	6,100	7,186	1,086	...
XXV	Deposits	10,000	16,187	6,187	...
XXVI	Total Normal Expenditure ...	4,40,767	4,38,018	14,677	17,426
	Abnormal Expenditure— DEBT ACCOUNT AND ADVANCES.				
	1. Loan—				
	(a) Repayment of loan ...	1,50,000	1,51,258	1,258	...
	(b) Interest ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Total 1.—Loan ...	1,50,000	1,51,258	1,258	...
	2. Advances—				
	(a) Taccavi	15,000	24,263	9,263	...
	(b) Other Advances... ..	50,000	30,914	...	19,086
	Total 2.—Advances ...	65,000	55,177	9,363	19,086
	Total XXVI Abnormal ...	2,15,000	2,03,435	10,521	19,086
	Total Expenditure ...	6,55,767	6,44,453	25,198	36,512
	Closing Balance ...	2,222	5,105	2,883	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,57,989	6,49,558	28,081	36,512

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

DISPENSARIES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				Daily Average.	Surgical Operations.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Cured.	Relieved or Discharged.	Died.	Remaining				
1. Sadar Dispensary, Karauli	20,506	108	71	19	12	7	200.74	917	Rs. 1,859	
2. Jail "	...	174	165	...	6	6	4.33	5	...	
3. Female "	4,145	33	32	1	...	...	29.87	142	839	
4. Machilpur "	3,764	11	6	6	1	...	17.83	77	610	
5. Mandvil "	5,570	16	12	2	2	1	46.93	110	755	
6. Sapotia "	5,361	11	10	...	...	1	58.40	204	600	
Total	39,446	353	296	28	21	15	358.10	1,455	4,663	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Vital Statistics of the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1909.

NAME.	POPULATION.	BIRTHS.		INCREASE.	DECREASE.	DEATHS.		INCREASE.	DECREASE.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Karauli Town ...	23,482	626	690	64	..	607	556	49	...	26.66	23.33	21.59	23.63	
Mufassil ...	1,33,304	1,569	1,216	..	353	1,335	1,698	364	...	11.77	9.12	10.00	12.73	
Total ...	1,56,786	2,195	1,906	64	353	1,841	2,254	413	...	13.99	12.15	11.74	14.37	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1909.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	NO. OF PUPILS ON ROLL ON 31ST AUGUST.		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year. 1908.	Present year. 1909.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	High School ...	207	245	171.74	184.87	Rs. A. P. 4,993 5 0	.....	.....
5	5	Primary Branch Schools ...	162	193	146.96	134.01	.....	.....	725 0 0	
1	1	Girls' School ...	11	30	9.62	14.82	.....	.....	127 0 0	
7	7	Total ...	380	468	328.32	333.70	4,093 5 0	.....	852 0 0	

